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641 563 tional culture" from the Leninist-Stalinist point of view is a culture *national only in form* and *socialist in content* and aims at the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.[10]

In fact, this principle has been legally formulated in Paragraph (j) of Article 17 of the new Rumanian Constitution according to which the state

> "ensures the development of the culture of the Rumanian people and of the culture of the national minorities, *socialist in content, national in form.*" (emphasis supplied)

641 [563] Women are given equal rights with men in all spheres of cultural, economic, or political activities. The institution of marriage and the family is protected by the state, which grants aid to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers (Article 83). Freedom of conscience and religious worship is guaranteed. The school is separated from the church; except for the training of the personnel of the religious denominations, no congregation may open or maintain [798] institutions of general study (Article 84). The constitutional provisions relating to freedom of conscience are rendered practically meaningless by virtue of Decree No. 177, Establishing General Regulations for Religious Cults, of August 3, 1948, and the Law on the Organization of the Ministry of Cults, of February 5, 1949. According to the Decree, all religious cults must be recognized by the Presidium, which must approve the statute of organization of the respective cult. The Ministry of Cults, the organ through which the Party exercises its control over religious denominations, is empowered to "supervise and control all religious cults and their institutions, and the special religious education for the training of all personnel of religious cults, the property and funds of any nature belonging to cults, as well as to confirm (or deny) the appointment of the entire permanent and temporary staff of religious cults, and to act as intermediary for relations and exchanges of information between cults in the country and abroad" (Article 1 of the Law for the Organization of the Ministry of Cults). The implementation of these provisions has resulted in the unequivocal subserviency of the cults to the regime.[11]

641 The inviolability of the home, the privacy of correspondence (Article 88) and of the citizen is guaranteed. No person may be placed under arrest without the decision of a court or "of the procurator" (Article 87). This assurance of the inviolability of the person is subject to the exclusive privilege of the Party or of its affiliated organizations to nominate candidates in the election of judges and the arresting power of the Prosecutor General, which is independent of the courts. Since there can be no writ of habeas corpus against the Procurator General—always a loyal servant of the Party—it evidently follows that extrajudicial arrest of any individual is within his discretion (see Article 8 of Law No. 6 of June 2, 1952).

Hand-in-hand with the rights enumerated above, the Constitution specifies

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[10] J. Stalin, Marxism and the National Question (1942) 207.

[11] For details see "Persecution of Religion in Rumania" published by the Rumanian National Committee, Washington, D. C., 1949.